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New Species of Fungi.

By Chas. H. Peck.

Amanitopsis velosa.

Pileus at first subglobose, then campanulate or nearly plane, generally bearing patches of the remains of the whitish felty or tomentose volva, elsewhere glabrous, becoming sulcate-striate on the margin, buff or orange-buff, flesh compact, white; lamellae close, reaching the stem, subventricose, pale cream color; stem firm, at first tomentose and attenuated at the top, then nearly equal, stuffed, white or whitish, closely sheathed at the base by the thick volva; spores globose, .0004 to .0005 in. broad.

Pileus 2 to 4 in. broad; stem 3 to 4 in. long, 3 to 4 lines thick.

Under oak trees. Pasadena, California. April. A. J. McClatchie.

This fungus is closely related to *Amanitopsis vaginata*, from which it may be separated by the more adherent remains of the thicker volva which sometimes cover the whole surface of the pileus, and by the thicker lamellae which are somewhat adnate to the stem and terminate with a decurrent tooth.

Tricholoma semivestitum.

Pileus thin, expanded, centrally depressed or subumbilicate, glabrous, blackish-brown, the margin decurved or involute; lamellae close, emarginate, often dentate or eroded on the edge, whitish tinged with blue; stem short, solid, usually slightly thickened at the base, the lower part clothed with a tawny-brown tomentum, the upper part brown; spores broadly elliptical or subglobose, uninucleate, .00016 to .0002 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem 8 to 12 lines long, 2 to 3 lines thick.

"On old grass roots in sandy prairie pasture," Rooks County, Kansas. July. E. Bartholomew.

The small size, dark-brown pileus and semitomentose stem are the prominent characters in this species.

Collybia microspora.

Pileus thin, convex, subumbonate, glabrous, white; lamellae broad, subdistant, nearly plane, white, changing to brown in drying; stem slender, hollow, glabrous, white, becoming brown in drying; spores minute, broadly elliptical, .00016 in. long, .00012 broad.

Pileus about 6 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1 line thick.

Wet ground under bushes. Rooks county, Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

This plant, in the dried state, might easily be taken for some species of *Naucoria*, since the lamellae assume a rusty-brown hue. This change of color in the lamellae and stem is a peculiar feature of this small species which the notes of the collector record as "pure white throughout."

Mycena caesia.

Pileus submembranous, campanulate, striate, glabrous, grayish-brown, blackish or blackish-brown in the center; lamellae thin, subventricose, grayish or bluish-gray; stem slender, hollow, glabrous, grayish-brown; spores subelliptical, slightly apiculate at one end, .0003 to .0004 in. long, .00016 to .0002 broad.

Pileus 4 to 6 lines broad; stem 1 to 2 in. long, .5 to 1 line thick.

Among sphagnum. Newfoundland. September. Rev. A. C. Waghorne.

I have seen dried specimens only and am not certain that the bluish-gray hue of the lamellae is so conspicuously present in the fresh plant. The margin of the pileus is sometimes tinged with yellowish-brown.

Hygrophorus sphaerosporus.

Pileus fleshy and thick in the center, subobconic, convex, obtuse or slightly umbonate, whitish, inclining to reddish-brown, the margin incurved, flesh firm, white; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stems tufted, flexuous,

solid, glabrous, often slightly thickened at the base, colored like the pileus; spores globose, .00024 to .0003 in. broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem 1 to 2 in. long, 2 to 3 lines thick.

Iowa. October. Communicated by C. McIlvaine.

The fresh plant is said to have no decided odor, but when partly dried it emits a slight but rather unpleasant odor. It belongs apparently to the Section Camarophyllus, and is related to *Hygrophorus Peckii.*

Marasmius subtomentosus.

Pileus thin, at first subcampanulate, then convex or nearly plane, even or slightly striate on the margin, minutely tomentose-pubescent, grayish or reddish gray; lamellae broad, subdistant, free or but slightly adnexed, ventricose, colored like the pileus; stem equal or slightly swollen toward the base, inserted, velvety-tomentose, grayish or grayish-brown, white within; spores .0004 to .0005 in. long, .0002 to .00025 broad.

Pileus 5 to 9 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1 line thick.

Abundant on roots of grasses and other plants in sandy soil. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

The minute tomentum of both pileus and stem which gives them a grayish hue, the inserted stem and the free subdistant lamellae mark the species.

Marasmius badius.

Pileus thin, convex, even, glabrous, bay-brown or reddish-brown; lamellae narrow, subdistant, adnate, whitish; stem glabrous, hollow, blackish-brown; spores broadly elliptical, .0002 in. long, .00012 broad.

Pileus 3 to 6 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1 line thick.

Decaying sticks lying on wet ground. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

In the dried specimens the stem is of a darker hue than the pileus. This gives a peculiar appearance to the plant and makes the species easily recognizable.

Volvaria striatula.

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, minutely silky, striate on the margin and somewhat reticulate when dry, white; lamellae

narrow, free, white, becoming flesh color; stem short, glabrous, white, with the cup-like remains of the membranous volva at the base; spores subglobose, uninucleate, .0003 in. long, nearly as broad.

Pileus 6 to 9 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, .5 to 1 line thick.

Wet ground under weeds. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

This species is allied to *V. parvula*, from which it is separated by the striate margin of the pileus and the larger and nearly globose spores. In the dried specimens there are transverse ridges or wrinkles between the marginal striations which give a reticulate appearance.

PLUTEUS STERCORARIUS.

Pileus very thin, nearly plane, glabrous, pure white: lamellae rather broad, close, free, flesh color; stem equal, solid, glabrous, white; spores large, even, commonly uninucleate, .0005 to .0006 in. long, .0003 broad.

Pileus about 2.5 in. broad; stem 3 in. long, 3 lines thick.

Manure heaps. Kansas, July. Bartholomew.

The habitat of this species is peculiar. Most of the species of this genus grow on decaying wood and have smaller spores.

INOCYBE RADIATA.

Pileus thin, convex or subcampanulate, distinctly umbonate, silky-fibrillose, slightly rimulose, distantly radiately wrinkled when dry, yellowish-brown, the umbo commonly blackish-brown; lamellae rather broad, close, emarginate, brownish becoming tawny-cinnamon when old, whitish on the edge; stem equal, solid, subglabrous, a little paler than the pileus; spores subovate, slightly nodose or angular, .0004 to .0005 in. long, .0002 to .00025 broad.

Pileus about 1 in. broad; stem 1 to 2 in. long, 1 to 2 lines thick.

In open grassy ground. Massachusetts. Aug. and Sept. W. D. Jackson.

The species belongs to the Rimosae. In general appearance it is similar to *I. fuscodisca*, *I. infida* and *I. agglutinata*, but the radiating ridges of the dried pileus and especially the peculiar spores easily separate it from any of these. Its spores are somewhat variable. Some are nearly even, others have one or two nodes, and many of them are irregular or angular like the spores

of species of *Entoloma*. Some are nearly elliptical in outline, but generally they are narrowed toward one end. They are mostly one or two-nucleate. The radiations of the pileus are not noticeable in the fresh plant.

Flammula decurrens.

Pileus thin, umbilicate centrally depressed or funnelform, moist, minutely floccose-squamulose, pale yellow or cream color; lamellae subdistant, strongly decurrent, pale yellow becoming ochraceous, the interspaces sometimes veiny; stem equal or tapering downward, minutely downy, stuffed with a cottony pith, colored like the pileus; spores elliptical, .0003 to .00035 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus about 1 in. broad; stem 6 to 10 lines long, 1 to 2 thick.

Wet ground in shade of bushes. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

The species is easily known by its color being a uniform rich creamy or sulphury hue in the fresh plant, and by its strongly decurrent lamellae which become ochraceous-yellow in the dried state.

Crepidotus cinnabarinus.

Pileus thin, sessile, resupinate or reflexed, minutely tomentose or pulverulent, cinnabar-red; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, minutely reddish-flocculent on the edge, brownish-tawny in the dried plant; spores broadly elliptical, .0003 in. long, .00024 to .00028 broad.

Pileus 3 to 4 lines broad.

Decaying wood. Michigan. Sept. L. N. Johnson.

Stropharia cæsifolia.

Pileus convex, glabrous, white or whitish, sometimes brownish in the center; lamellae close, rounded or emarginate behind, light blue, becoming dingy bluish-brown; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, solid, glabrous, white or whitish, the annulus white; spores subelliptical, .0004 to .0005 in. long, .00024 to .0003 broad.

Pileus 1 to 2 in. broad; stem 1 to 1.5 long, 2 to 3 lines thick.

Low sandy pastures. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

The collector of this plant remarks that it is much like the common mushroom, *Agaricus campester*, except that its lamellæ have a fine light blue color instead of pink. This is an unusual

and very distinctive character. In the dried specimens the lamellae have assumed a dingy grayish-blue hue, inclining to brown.

HYPHOLOMA CUTIFRACTA

Pileus thin, campanulate or expanded, sometimes faintly striate on the margin, grayish-buff, the disk sometimes darker, the cuticle commonly irregularly rimose; lamellae thin, close, adnate, at first white or whitish, then rosy-brown; stem long, slender, hollow, glabrous, white; spores elliptical, brown, .0003 in. long, .0002 broad.

Pileus 1 to 2 in. broad; stem 3 to 4 in. long, 1 to 2 lines thick.

About stumps of Lombardy poplar. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

This species is closely related to *H. incertum*, but differs in its long slender stem and in its cuticle cracking in an irregular manner and revealing the thin white flesh beneath. No remains of the veil are visible in the dried specimens. Sometimes the margin of the pileus is deeply split.

PSATHYRELLA LEUCOSTIGMA.

Pileus submembranous, campanulate, striate, bluish-white when fresh, changing to sepia-brown when dried, the apex remaining whitish; lamellae close, lead color when young, becoming black with age, whitish on the edge; stem slender, flexuous, hollow, white; spores black, elliptical, .0005 to .0006 in. long, .0003 broad.

Pileus 4 to 6 lines broad; stem 1 to 1.5 in. long, about 1 line thick.

Wet ground under trees. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

This pretty little species is well marked in the dried state by the white apical spot on the pileus. The plant is probably hygrophanous in the fresh state.

PSATHYRELLA BARTHOLOMAEI.

Pileus thin, subconical or convex, glabrous, striate on the margin, pale brown; lamellae close, nearly plane, adnate, brownish becoming black; stem slender, flexuous, hollow, adorned with a few grayish fibrils, pale brown; spores elliptical, .0004 to .0005 in. long, .0002 to .00025 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem 1 to 1.5 in. long, scarcely 1 line thick.

"Rich ground in shade of trees." Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

Coprinus ebulbosus.

Pileus thin, campanulate, variegated by the cuticle breaking into broad superficial persistent whitish scales, the surface beneath the cuticle somewhat striate, grayish-brown, the margin at length revolute, lacerated; lamellae narrow, thin, crowded, free, slate color becoming black; stem equal, hollow, white; spores elliptical, .0003 to .0004 in. long, .0002 broad.

Pileus 2 to 3 in. broad; stem 3 to 6 in. long, 2 to 3 lines thick.

Caespitose at the base of cottonwood stumps. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

This plant resembles *C. picaceous* very closely. New York specimens were formerly referred to it as variety *ebulbosus*, but having now received it from various widely separated localities and finding that it maintains its distinctive characters with constancy, it seems best to consider it a good species. Its peculiar characters are the absence of a bulbous base to the stem and its smaller spores. It also sometimes grows in large tufts. "About fifty grew in a solid clump, all united at the base."

Coprinus laniger.

Pileus thin, conical or campanulate, covered when young with numerous tawny tomentose or floccose scales which partly or wholly disappear with age, sulcate-striate nearly to the apex, pallid, tawny or grayish-ochraceous; lamellae crowded, at first whitish, then brownish-black; stem slightly thickened at the base, minutely downy or pruinose, hollow, white; spores oblong-elliptical, commonly uninucleate, .0003 to .0004 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1 to 2 lines thick.

Caespitose at the base of cottonwood stumps. Kansas. July. Bartholomew.

The species resembles *C. micaceus*, from which it is distinguishable by the floccose-squamose coating of the young pileus and by its more narrow spores. Mr. Bartholomew remarks that "it is of slow growth, taking three or four days for development."

Thelephora subundulata.

Pileus thin, subcoriaceous, centrally depressed, plicate-undulate on the margin, subcinereous or grayish-brown; hymenium slightly uneven, paler than the pileus, grayish or grayish-yellow; stem firm, solid, rarely branched, colored like the pileus; spores broadly elliptical, .0003 in. long, .0002 broad.

Pileus about 6 lines broad; stem 8 to 10 lines long, scarcely 1 line thick.

Ground. Delaware. July. A. Commons.

This species appears to be related to, but much smaller than *T. undulata*. It differs from it in having a glabrous hymenium and larger spores. The stem is not polished, but to the naked eye appears to be priunose-pubescent. Sometimes the margin of the pileus is more than wavy, its folds overlapping.

Secotium decipiens.

Peridium subglobose or depressed globose, its surface rupturing into rather broad, loose or appressed scales, cream-colored, the inferior part at first closely pressed to the stem and sometimes separating from the upper part and forming a kind of annulus, sometimes splitting longitudinally and gradually falling away, leaving the upper part in the form of a pileus; the glebe lamelliform, but variously united and anastomosing, forming irregular and somewhat labyrinthiform cells, free from the percurrent stem, almost or quite black; stem stout, commonly tapering upward, abruptly narrowed as it enters the peridium, firm, solid, externally colored like the peridium, internally tinged with yellow or rhubarb color; spores globose or subglobose, even, black or brownish-black, .0002 to .00028 in. long.

Peridium 1 to 4 in. broad; stem 3 to 6 in. long, 1 in. or more thick at the base, 5 to 10 lines where it enters the peridium.

Streets and lawns. Pasadena, California. April. McClatchie.

The copious blackish spores are an unusual feature in the genus Secotium. The lamelliform septa sometimes rupture in such a way as to form coarse aculeiform processes as in the genus Polyplocium, and thus the plant might easily be referred to that genus. But I find no filamentous capillitium in the specimens before me, and no evidence of a volva, and have therefore referred them to the genus *Secotium*, between which and *Polyplocium* this species forms a connecting link.